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Austria

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CHANCELLOR FIGL AND FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER DENY PARTITION PLANS FOR AUSTRIA. The deputies of the Leftist Bloc (Communists) in the Austrian Parliament questioned Chancellor Figl and Foreign Minister Gruber at the end of February regarding "plans for partitioning Austria" and the statements made by the Foreign Minister to The New York Times correspondent in Vienna.

In reply to the interpellation addressed to him, Chancellor Leopold Figl stated that no plan of any kind had been announced in connection with the Foreign Minister's conversation with The New York Times correspondent. After the New York Times dispatch cited in the interpellation had reached Vienna, the Federal Government formally denied that it had made any advances whatsoever along such lines. Dr. Figl went on to say that, in fact, the Federal Government continued to entertain the hope that after these seven years the Soviet Union, too, would be prepared to agree to the signing of the Austrian State Treaty. However, should the Soviet Union refuse to cooperate because of objections in no way connected with the subject of the Treaty, it would of course be the duty of the Federal Government to investigate what appropriate counter-measures could be taken to enlist such Soviet cooperation. In the opinion of Foreign Minister Gruber, such measures would also include an appeal to the United Nations, which is the proper world forum of arbitration for international disputes. To submit international disputes to arbitration is one of the most significant traditions of human civilization and the very basis of peaceful progress. With regard to the submission of Austria's case for a State Treaty to the United Nations, that would not be undertaken by the Federal Government until the Austrian Parliament endorsed such a step, the Chancellor added. The Federal Government has repeatedly declared that it declines to conclude separate treaties with any single group of powers. There can, therefore, be no talk of any plans to partition the country.

In reply to the interpellation addressed to him concerning his talk with the correspondent of The New York Times, Foreign Minister Gruber said: "The talk with The New York Times correspondent, Mr. John MacCormac, was not in the nature of an interview and was therefore not intended to publicize statements by the Foreign Minister; rather, it was meant to furnish general information on the interpretation of of the political situation. Such interpretations are sought by newspapermen from time to time in order to obtain background information for their dispatches. To the correspondent's question of what we thought of the latest Soviet tactics, I answered that we regarded it as the most serious rebuff suffered at Soviet hands in the matter of the Austrian State Treaty. The Soviet representative could naturally have discussed anything he wished in London - a right the Soviet representative also made use of in the past. But to construct out of this circumstance conditions for his appearance at the conference table was a novelty that could lead only to the conclusion that the Soviet Union, contrary to expectations, obviously had no interest in contributing to the relaxation of the existing general tension.

"The correspondent further asked me what we intend to do. I answered that in the face of these massive Soviet tactics we could see no reason not to call things by their right names. The Soviet tactics strengthened my opinion that reference of the Austrian question to an international body such as the United Nations would probably soon become inevitable. We believe that if this proved necessary we would be supported by world opinion. A delay in taking such action was justified as long as one could reasonably believe that the conference of foreign ministers' deputies was the proper forum. But if this belief were shattered by Soviet refusal to continue negotiations this would cause the other powers to seek a new basis for discussion. I did not conceal my regret that unfortunately those people whose estimate of the political situation reduced itself to the simple formula, 'You can't get anywhere with the Soviets', had once again been proved right. To the correspondent's question whether all this would mean a further sharpening of the local situation in Austria through the action of the Soviet authorities, my answer was flatly no. The reason for this was due to the fact that for the Soviet Union, too, the present situation was more profitable than a policy of intensifying the tension, which could lead to the partition of the country. It was not only the economic exploitation of the Eastern Zone, which

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could hardly be carried out without the entry of supplies from the West, but also the fact that the present situation left Austria completely disarmed, whereas if a contrary situation existed the military vacuum might be filled. We therefore believed that the present situation would continue to remain stable, as was the case during these last years, unless a serious danger of war were to develop out of other world political causes. For such a development, however, there are no signs at the moment."

DR. GRUBER DENIES COMMUNIST CHARGES. On February 21, 1952, in a communication to the political representative of the Soviet Union in Vienna, Austrian Foreign Minister Gruber protested against the instructions of a Russian censorship official to the Vienna Radio Station (RAVAG) to disseminate an untrue "news" report of the Italian newspaper "Avanti", although the report had already been officially denied.

The paper, which is the official mouthpiece of Pietro Nenni's pro-Communist Socialist faction, reported from Paris that General Dwight D. Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, General Gruenther, allegedly requested Austrian Foreign Minister Gruber in January 1952 to insist that the Austrian Government speed up the incorporation of the Western Zones of Austria into the European Defense System, in accordance with an agreement whereby Austria is to participate in the defense of the West. The report further alleged that such an agreement was signed in Rome in November 1951 by Austrian Undersecretary of State Ferdinand Graf and the Chairman of the People's Party Julius Raab, on the one hand, and by General Eisenhower's representatives on the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Union, on the other. The Tass-distributed report also stated that in his talk with General Gruenther Dr. Gruber had confirmed the commitments said to have been assumed by the Austrian Government with a view to expanding the network of highways in Western Austria, placing at the disposal of the American occupation troops a labor force and materials for military purposes and intensifying the production of armaments in Austrian plants.

The Austrian Government has officially stated that this report disseminated by Tass was a complete fabrication and a tissue of lies.

"Yet, eight years afterward and despite 258 meetings of the Deputies to conclude the treaty, Austria has not yet regained her full independence. Her laws are submitted to a foreign body before being passed, her communications are controlled and censored, and all her territory is divided into zones occupied by foreign troops with all the economic and moral hardship on the Austrian people that this implies.

"The Austrians ardently desire to see terminated a state of affairs which should rightly have ended long ago. The three governments fully share this aspiration and consider that renewed efforts should be made to solve a problem with which the world ought no longer to be confronted. They are, therefore, urgently examining new proposals so that the four powers may be enabled to fulfill their pledge made in the Moscow Declaration to restore to Austria her full freedom and independence."

U.S., U.K., FRANCE CONSIDER 'NEW PROPOSALS' ON AUSTRIA. The United States, France and Great Britain are "urgently examining new proposals" concerning the status of Austria.

Announcing this on Feb. 28, the State Department said it was being done so that the three powers and the Soviet Union "may be enabled to fulfill their pledge made in the Moscow Declaration to restore to Austria her full freedom and independence."

The Department's announcement emphasized that "no consideration is being given to the conclusion of a separate treaty without Soviet participation."

The announcement did not explain what new proposals were under examination.

Following is the text of the announcement:

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America are concerned that arrangements which had been made for discussion by the deputies for the Austrian treaty, to take place on the 21st of January for the purpose of concluding a treaty, were frustrated owing to the failure of the Soviet deputy to attend.

"The three governments recall that Austria, the first country to be occupied by Hitler, was promised her independence in a declaration made in Moscow in the name of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1943. France associated herself with this declaration on the 16th of November 1943. The governments then announced their determination that Austria should be liberated from German domination and reestablished as a free and independent country.

AUSTRIAN VICE CHANCELLOR ARRIVES IN U.S.A. -

Dr. Adolf Schaerf, Vice Chancellor of Austria, arrived in New York on March 1st for his first visit to the United States. Dr. Schaerf, who will spend approximately three weeks in this country, was accompanied by Mrs. Schaerf. They were met at Idlewild Airport by the Austrian Ambassador in the United States, Dr. Max Loewenthal, and the Austrian Consul General in New York, Dr. Franz Matsch, by Mr. George Freimarck, representing the United States Department of State, and by representatives of the Americans for Democratic Action, of the Joint Union Committee of New York, the Friends of Austrian Children, the Friends of Austrian Labor, the Austrian Institute and the U.S. Austrian Chamber of Commerce. On March 2nd Dr. and Mrs. Schaerf proceeded to Washington where they intend to stay about one week. During their visit to the Capital the Vice Chancellor plans to see a number of high ranking officials of the U.S. Government and members of Congress. Upon the invitation of the Americans for Democratic Action, some of whose members have had occasion to meet the Vice Chancellor when visiting Austria, Dr. Schaerf will meet with their national leaders and address various A.D.A. chapters in Washington and other cities. Visits have also been arranged with leading representatives of the American Trade Unions, with whom the Vice Chancellor, who himself is the leader of the Austrian Labor Movement in the present Coalition Government, has always had a close and most cordial relationship.

On March 9th Dr. and Mrs. Schaerf are scheduled to leave Washington for a visit to the Tennessee Valley Authority. Short visits to Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, and Buffalo are also planned.

On March 19th the Vice Chancellor and his party will return to New York where a visit to the United Nations will be arranged.

On March 21st Dr. and Mrs. Schaerf will return to Vienna by air.

USIA (*) ENTERPRISES TAX DELINQUENT TO THE EXTENT OF 500 MILLION SCHILLINGS. Vice Chancellor Dr. Adolf Schaerf and Dr. Pittermann, both members of the Socialist Party, addressed an explanatory letter to the shop committees of more than 20 USIA enterprises, in which they outlined in detail the extent to which Austria is being despoiled by these enterprises under the management of the Soviet occupation power. The note was in reply to the protest resolutions adopted by these enterprises against the anti-collaboration law proposed by the Socialist Party; according to the Socialist bill, Austrians who collaborate with enterprises of the occupation powers, the activities of which are contrary to the national interest and the laws of the country, would be subject to criminal prosecution. The letter said that the loss of receipts due to the failure of the USIA enterprises to meet their tax obligations is estimated to total about 100,000,000 schillings per year, a sum which would defray the construction cost of at least 1800 apartments. These enterprises owe the State some 500,000,000 in back taxes. This amount would be enough to pay for the construction of about 9000 apartments. In closing, the letter stated that single enterprises, even some under Russian control, had agreed to abide by Austrian law and tax regulations. Others, the letter concluded, would have to be induced to do likewise.

RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE WITH EDUCATION AND FREEDOM OF PRESS IN AUSTRIA. On February 19, the Austrian Ministry of Education made the following announcement: "The Federal Minister of Education has refused to approve the educational program broadcast today at 11 o'clock under the title 'Soviet Army Day'. This notwithstanding, and in spite of repeated representations to the Soviet information Service, the RAVAG radio station had to broadcast this program at the latter's instructions. Austria is well aware of its debt of gratitude to all the Allied armies and highly values the special contribution of the Soviet Army to the liberation of the country. But it is precisely because of this attitude and because of the feelings of particular responsibility toward the education of the young that it is impossible to allow serious insults to be levelled at the other Allied armies such as were contained in this broadcast. The Minister of Education has also, therefore, addressed a personal communication to the Soviet High Commissioner on this matter."

(*) USIA stands for 'Ubrawlenjo Sowjetskawo Imuchestwa Awstrijie'. (Administration of Soviet Property in Austria.)

On the following day, Russian military headquarters at St. Poelten issued orders for banning twenty-two newspapers and magazines printed in Austria, Germany and Switzerland. An even more extensive list of banned newspapers and magazines was communicated to the municipal authorities of Krems by the Soviet military headquarters in that town. The list includes 54 publications which are permanently prohibited and may not be displayed in public places. One of these is the German-language edition of the Reader's Digest.

RESIDENCE OF W.F.T.U. OFFICIALS IN AUSTRIA PROHIBITED. In mid-February Austria's Alien-control Police issued orders prohibiting the residence in Austria of a large number of officials and employees of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions. The ban applies to 42 persons, including several Englishmen, Frenchmen and Italians. In the spring of 1951 the Secretariat of the WFTU moved to Vienna, without registering with the Austrian authorities in accordance with existing regulations. On several occasions, members of the Austrian Government have protested to the Soviet High Command, but without avail. The residence ban decreed by the Alien-control Police was motivated by the fact that a number of members of the WFTU Secretariat had entered Austria without valid visas, that almost all were living in Vienna without having registered with the authorities and that none had residence permits. Immediately after the ban was announced all the persons affected by it availed themselves of the right to appeal the decision, thus delaying its execution. The Austrian security authorities will decide on the appeals.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION SPEAKS ON CULTURAL POLICIES. In mid-February Dr. Ernst Kolb, Austrian Minister of Education, delivered a radio address in the series of broadcasts entitled "This is Everyone's Business." He spoke on the mission of the country's cultural policies. "In its happiness and in its sorrows, our world has become one world," Dr. Kolb said. "One of the tenets of educational and cultural policy should be to give and receive knowledge consciously again, that is, to learn from the world and, conversely, to show the world what Austria is and wishes to be. Austria has given the world the greatest percentage of Nobel Prize winners and in proportion to her population she has the largest number of institutions of higher learning. This proves that the real strength and importance of Austria lies in the cultural and intellectual field. The special university and college courses available in Austria and the trips of Austrian teachers and students abroad offer the academic youth and teachers of all countries the opportunity for an intense exchange of ideas. In their foreign guest appearances, our theatrical ensembles, symphonic groups and Vienna Choir Boys have reaped triumph after triumph and theirs has been a resounding diplomatic mission. The exhibition of Austrian art treasures has enraptured entire metropolitan populations. Our athletes have shown at the Olympic Games and other international sports contests that they can give great per-

formances and a fine account of themselves. One of the principal tasks of the Ministry of Education is to make every effort so that our cultural achievements are as fully appreciated at home as they are abroad. But it must also see to it that our creative artists come into their own and receive their proper due. In these tasks it is dependent upon the cooperation of all those who know that the great goal - a Europe united in the spirit of brotherly concord - can only be achieved and maintained by spiritual means," Dr. Kolb said.

U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER DONNELLY LEAVES FOR U.S.

At the end of February, Ambassador Walter J. Donnelly, the U.S. High Commissioner in Austria, sailed from Southampton on the S.S. America for a two-month vacation in the United States. On the occasion of his trip home, Mr. Donnelly will hold a number of conferences with President Truman, reportedly to discuss the possibility of completing the Austrian State Treaty so that the occupation troops can be withdrawn from Austria and Austrian sovereignty restored. Before leaving Austria, Ambassador Donnelly said that the restoration of Austrian sovereignty "is of primary importance to both Austria and the United States." France, Great Britain and the United States have long insisted on the completion of the treaty, whereas the Soviet Union has shown a desire to retain the status quo. The Soviet Union was now maintaining about 45,000 troops in her zone of occupation. Commissioner Donnelly concluded: "Communism as we have come to know it has made less progress in Austria than in any other Western European country."

1951 OUTPUT OF THE AUSTRIAN METAL INDUSTRY.

In 1951 the Austrian metal industry increased its output in all lines. The Bleiberg Bergwerksunion mined 120,000 tons of crude lead ore, or 13% more than in 1950. The 6500 tons of lead produced in 1951 covered about two thirds of the year's domestic requirements. The Mitterberger Kupferbergbau mined about 90,000 tons of crude copper ore, an increase of 20% over the previous year. For the first time, the smelting of the preliminarily-roasted ores was accomplished within the country, namely at the Montan plants in Brixlegg, which in 1951 produced 2400 tons of cathode copper. Together with the processing of copper scrap, the total tonnage of cathode copper produced amounted to 5400. If the smelting operations carried out on the basis of compensation agreements are included, the overall total of cathode copper produced in 1951 amounted to 6413 tons, or 25% more than in the previous year. Austria's annual domestic requirements amount to at least 12,000 tons of copper. The large aluminum works at Ranshofen produced 22,000 tons of crude aluminum during the year, an increase of 30% over the 1950 output. In 1951 the newly established Oesterreichische Metallwerke, a plant for the production of semi-finished materials associated with the Ranshofen Works, completed the erection of its plant facilities. By the end of the year it rolled some 10,000 tons of aluminum into sheets, strips and sections, half of which were exported.

DR. MARGARETHA TO BE APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK. On February 28, Chancellor Leopold Figl announced that the Council of Ministers had acceded to the request of Dr. Hans Rizzi, President of the National Bank, to be recalled from his position and had recommended to the Federal President the appointment of the former Minister of Finance, Dr. Eugen Margaretha. City Councillor Johann Resch and former Minister Dr. Viktor Kienboeck were recommended as deputy directors of the bank.

THE AUSTRIAN UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN JANUARY 1952.

At the end of January 1952, 197,306 workers and employees (137,635 men and 59,671 women) were registered as unemployed in Austria, an increase of 45,052, or 29.6%, (36,730 more men and 8,322 more women) since the end of December 1951. The total number of unemployed was, however, 23,470 lower than at the end of January 1951, the increase during January 1952 being 14,262 smaller than that during January 1951. This year's rise in unemployment was mainly seasonal since 108,500 or 55% of the total number of persons registered as unemployed were construction workers and laborers. To these must be added a large number of workers employed in subsidiary industries and trades, such as building joiners, carpenters, plumbers and the like.

JOINT AUSTRO-GERMAN POWER STATION PLANNED ON THE DANUBE.

An agreement on the construction in Austria of a hydroelectric power station on the Danube by the Austrian Electricity Board (Verbundgesellschaft Wien) and the German Rhein-Main-Donau A.G. was signed in Vienna in mid-February. The plant is to be erected at Jochenstein, Upper Austria (U.S. Zone), a few miles east of the German border. It will have an annual power output of 950,000,000 KWH, 46% of which is to be produced in the summer and 54% in the winter by five generating units with a capacity of 28,000 KW each. The building costs are estimated at between DM(ark) 150,000,000 and DM 160,000,000 or approximately 800,000,000 to 960,000,000 Austrian schillings. The cost is to be divided equally between the Austrian and German companies.

AUSTRIAN PAPER, PULP, BOARD AND CELLULOSE PRODUCTION IN 1951.

All branches of Austria's paper and related industries increased their output during 1951, as compared to that of the previous year. Production of paper reached 261,400 metric tons (238,800 metric tons in 1950) and that of newsprint 76,410 tons (71,200 in 1950). 75,200 tons of paper and 46,900 tons of newsprint were exported in 1951, as against 68,000 tons of paper and 44,100 tons of newsprint exported in 1950. The output of cellulose rose from 250,000 tons in 1950 to 272,700 tons in 1951. Owing to greater domestic requirements, exports of cellulose declined, however, from 98,100 tons in 1950 to 88,800 tons in 1951. The production of pulp amounted to 105,700 tons in 1951, as compared to 93,300 tons in 1950; the export volume of 5,500 tons was, however, lower than in the previous year (5,800 tons). 67,800 tons of cardboard were produced in 1951, 17,100 tons of which were exported. In 1950, 49,000 tons were produced and 12,600 tons exported.

PROGRESS MADE ON COAXIAL CABLE FROM SWISS BORDER TO LINZ. Considerable progress was made during 1951 on the laying of the coaxial cable from the Swiss border to Linz, work on which was begun in 1950. In that year the first section of the cable was completed between Innsbruck and Zell-am-See, a distance of 106 miles. In 1951 work was completed on the sections from Zell-am-See to Salzburg (58 miles), from Innsbruck to Feldkirch (102 miles) and from Innsbruck to Meiningen on the Swiss border (6 miles). During the current year the Salzburg-Innsbruck section will be equipped with main and intermediate repeater stations. The coaxial cable section between the two cities is expected to be ready to go into operation by the end of the year. Moreover, further progress will be made in extending the cable from Salzburg to Linz via Ried-im-Innkreis, a distance of some 95 miles.

INVITATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ULTRASONICS CONGRESS ISSUED. On the occasion of the 4th Annual Assembly of the Austrian Ultrasonics Association, which was held in Bad Ischl on April 14 and 15, 1951, and which was attended by about sixty physicians and physicists whose work deals with ultrasonic therapy, the Association unanimously approved plans for holding a Third International Ultrasonics Congress. Drs. K. Th. Dussik, K. Eckel, K. Berek and F. Lettowsky, of the executive committee of the Association, were asked to form an organizing committee for the purpose of contacting interested circles both in Austria and abroad and of preparing the organization of the congress. The committee has reported that it found considerable interest and complete approval among those authorities which have been consulted on the project to date. A circular letter issued by the members of the committee invites all those who are professionally interested in ultrasonics to take part in the congress.

The congress will be held in Bad Ischl, Austria (some 30 miles from Salzburg). The tentative date set is September 9 to 12, 1952, which means that the congress would follow immediately after the Conference of Austrian Physicians to be held in Salzburg, presumably from September 5 to 7, 1952.

Present plans call for a careful selection of topics in order to do justice to the ever broadening scope of ultrasonic research. The following is the tentative program for the Congress:

(a) *Posology*: Its medical and physical aspects. The physical aspect of posology and its biological significance, dosimetry, technical progress achieved. (About two half-days will be devoted to this topic.)

(b) *The Mechanism of Action*: Biology, biophysics, experimental work. (About a half-day).

(c) *Indications and Clinical Application of Ultrasonics*: New points of view and experiences. The significance of ultrasonic treatment as compared to other therapies, and its combination with the latter. There will be one paper each for the following fields: internal medicine, rheumatology, neurology, dermatology, orthopedic surgery, pediatrics and otology. (Total time planned for this series of topics: about two half-days.)

(d) *Diagnostic Importance of Ultrasonics*: (About 1 half-day.)

The committee has invited physicians and physicists to publicize the congress and its program of discussion, prepare papers for presentation and submit suggestions. The time to be allowed for papers will be 30 to 40 minutes and for communications 15 minutes. All those interested are requested to get in touch with the Association and submit a list of the names of the persons who will attend the congress and of those who will deliver papers. The final program, together with all technical details, is expected to be completed soon, whereupon it will be communicated to prospective participants.

MODERN X-RAY CENTER OPENED IN AUSTRIA. In mid-February a new roentgenological center was opened at the First Women's Clinic of the University of Vienna. The new X-ray installation is equipped with the most modern facilities for radiological diagnosis and therapy. The therapeutic roentgen-ray apparatus, with a power of 250,000 volts and 15 milliamperes, is the most effective and first of its kind in the country. The new therapeutic facilities hold out hope for considerable progress in the treatment of malignant tumors. At the formal opening ceremonies, Dr. Antoine, the Chairman of the Clinic, greeted the eminent guests who came for the occasion.

IS CANCER HEREDITARY? In a recent broadcast Professor Dr. Leopold Schoenbauer, distinguished Viennese surgeon and Director of the 1st Surgical Department of the Vienna University Hospital, discussed some results of his cancer research based on inquiries among Austrian doctors and upon the work of his department. Examination of 18 pairs of twins of the same sex showed 5 pairs of cases in which cancer occurred at the same age and location in each pair, 2 cases where both twins were affected with cancer but in whom the disease had not occurred at the same time and not in the same location, and one case where one of the twins was suffering from cancer of the stomach while the other had some other disease of the stomach. Examination of married couples affected with cancer early in life showed that one in three of their children contracted the disease. Professor Schoenbauer has studied the incidence of cancer in 89 families over a period of three generations and in 12 families over a period of four. He found that in these families more than fifty per cent of the cases occurred at a successively younger age. It appears that women inherit cancer more easily than men.

NEW CAR ASSEMBLED IN AUSTRIA. The Austrian Steyr Works have signed a new contract with the Italian Fiat Automobile Works, under which the Austrian plants will assemble a light Fiat delivery truck. It is expected that the Austrian assembly line will be in full production by fall of this year.

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This page shows a sample collection of Austria's famous Vorarlberg lace and embroidery industry.

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WHO GOES TO AUSTRIA'S UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES. The great influx of students into Austria's universities and colleges, which began in 1945 and reached its peak in 1947-48, has been steadily decreasing ever since. With 22,018 students during the 1950-51 winter term and 20,018 in the 1951 summer term, the total figure was 14% lower than in the previous year and 32% below that of the peak year. Nevertheless, it was still 43% higher than during the last pre-war year (1937-38) and about the same as in 1932-33. The number of students from the West (in particular from Norway, the United States, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Greece) has increased from 853 in 1949-50 to 1,144 in 1950-51, while the number of students from eastern Europe (Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia) has decreased during the same period from 1,093 to 841. There were altogether 2,377 foreign students (including stateless persons) registered at Austrian universities and colleges during the 1950-51 winter term. This meant a decrease in the total number of foreign students although their percentage as compared to the overall figure remained unchanged at 11%. The percentage of women students at Austrian universities and colleges (21% in 1950-51) was higher than before the war (19% in 1937-38). It was highest at the universities (27%) and lowest at the institutes of technology (4%).

DR. EMIL MAURER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF JEWISH COMMUNITY IN VIENNA. At the end of February, Dr. Emil Maurer was elected President of the Jewish Community of Vienna at the constituent plenary session of the newly elected Board of the Community. Dr. Maurer was the candidate of the "Bund der Werktaetigen Juden". Jakob Bindel (Bund der Werktaetigen Juden) and Dr. Wolf Herzberg (Juedische Konfoederation, Zionist) were elected Vice Presidents.

AUSTRIA "INHERITS" 200 PAINTINGS. In mid-February 200 paintings, formerly part of the collection of Joachim v. Ribbentrop (Hitler's Foreign Minister who was condemned as a war criminal in Nuerenberg), were declared forfeited by the People's Court of Klagenfurt. The pictures, which are estimated to have a value of 300,000 German marks, now pass into the possession of the Austrian state.

GREAT ART EXHIBITION PLANNED IN INNSBRUCK. At the beginning of August 1952 an important art exhibition entitled "Masterworks from Vienna's Museums" will be held in Innsbruck at the Ferdinandeum Landesmuseum. It will be the first time that many of the great paintings, sculptures and art objects from Vienna's museums will again be displayed in Austria after their successful exhibition in many of the major cities of Europe and the United States during the past few years.

GOTTFRIED EINEM COMPLETES NEW OPERA. The Austrian composer Gottfried Einem has just completed a new opera entitled "Der Prozess" (The Trial) which is based on Franz Kafka's famous novel. The opera will be published by Schott & Soehne in Mainz. A new ballet by Einem, "Pas

de Coeur - Death and Rebirth of a Ballerina", will be given its first performance at the 1952 Munich Festival. The composer's "Hymnus", which is based on the poem of the same name from the pen of Austria's Lernet-Holenia, will be performed in Vienna, Munich, Berlin, Turin and at the German Song Festival in Aix-la-Chapelle.

DR. HERBERT GRAF PUBLISHES MONOGRAPH ON OPERA. Dr. Herbert Graf, son of the famous Viennese music critic, Prof. Max Graf, and now assistant Director of the Metropolitan Opera, has written a monograph on the nature of opera, entitled "Opera For the People", which appeared in the United States at the end of December 1951. The book, which is regarded as the first of its kind to be published in this country, expresses the view that in America, too, opera can become a broadly popular form of entertainment and artistic expression.

MAX MELL AND RUDOLF HANS BARTSCH HONORED. Max Mell, (born 1882) one of Austria's leading playwrights, and Rudolf Hans Bartsch an honorary citizen of Graz, Styria, where he was born in 1873 and died on February 7 of this year, are the first two authors to receive the newly established "Peter Rosegger Prize of Literature." This award was established in memory of Peter Rosegger the popular Styrian Writer.

GEORG TRAKL MEMORIAL PRIZE. On the occasion of the birthday of the Austrian lyric poet Georg Trakl (1887 - 1914) on February 3, 1952, the Salzburg Provincial Government has decided to found a Georg Trakl prize for lyric poetry, which will probably be awarded for the first time this year on November 5, the anniversary of Trakl's death. It is intended to help young, talented and as yet unknown authors in the Province of Salzburg, Trakl's native region.

THEATER PROGRAM FOR VIENNA FESTIVAL WEEKS. The program for the second post war Vienna Festival weeks (May 17 to June 12, 1952) will include open-air performances of T.S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral" in front of the ancient University Church and of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" by the Vienna State Opera company in the Court of Honour of Schoenbrunn Palace. In addition, the State Opera plans a series of performances of Richard Strauss operas and ballets, including "Arabella" in a new production, "Salome", "Capriccio", "Daphne", "Ariadne", "Elektra" and "Rosenkavalier", as well as the ballet "Die Josefslegende". The Volkstheater will present classical Viennese operettas by Richard Heuberger, Franz Lehar, Johann Strauss, Karl Milloecker und Franz v. Suppe. The Akademietheater is preparing a revival of "Anatol" by Arthur Schnitzler, the Volkstheater one of "Juarez und Maximilian" by Franz Werfel, and the Theater an der Josephsstadt is planning a first performance of "Die Verschwinderin" a play about Therese Krones (1801-1830), the famous Viennese dancer, written by the Viennese author Franz Hrasnik. The Salzburg Landestheater and the Grazer Kammerspiele will come to Vienna to play "Jeremias" by Stefan Zweig and "Der Zerrissene" by Johann Nestroy, respectively.

SALZBURG FESTIVAL PROGRAM ALTERED. Instead of Johann Nestroy's (1801-1862) comedy "Die verhaengnisvolle Faschingsnacht" Axel v. Ambesser will produce at the Landestheater the author's play "Mueller, Kohlenbrenner und Sesseltraeger" under the new title "Die Traeume von Schale und Kern" during the 1952 Salzburg Festival, it was recently announced.

VIENNA BURGTHEATER INVITED TO PERFORM AT VENICE BIENNALE. The Vienna Burgtheater has received an invitation to perform at the Teatro La Fenice during this year's Venice Biennale in September 1952. The Federal Administration of Austrian State Theatres has submitted a choice of three plays for this guest appearance: Schiller's "Wallenstein," Shakespeare's "As you like it," and "Bodas de Sangre" (Blood Wedding) by Federico Garcia Lorca. At the 1948 Biennale, the Burgtheater presented Goethe's "Iphigenie auf Tauris."

IRMGARD SEEFRIED COMPLETES NETHERLANDS TOUR. Irmgard Seefried of the Vienna Opera has just completed a long and most successful tour in the Netherlands. She gave song recitals in Amsterdam, the Hague and Maastricht as well as two concerts with the Concertgebouw Orchestra under Rafael Kubelik.

AUSTRIAN CONDUCTOR TO GO TO BUENOS AIRES.

Ernst Maerzendorfer of Graz, a young conductor hitherto associated with the Graz Opera and the Salzburg Landestheater, has been engaged as assistant art director of the Teatro Colon in Buenos Aires. He is being called to South America at the suggestion of Dr. Karl Boehm, conductor of the Vienna Opera made during the latter's guest appearance in Buenos Aires in the autumn of 1951.

DESTROYED MOZART HOUSE NOT TO BE REBUILT.

The Federal Office for the Care and Preservation of National Monuments has ruled that the house on the Makart-Place in Salzburg where the Mozart family lived from 1773 to 1780 and which was bombed in 1944 will not be rebuilt. The portion of the house still standing will be converted into a Mozart Memorial. The remaining grounds will be used to erect a modern office building, as a reconstruction of the old premises is no longer feasible. It might be mentioned in this connection that the house where Mozart was born, in the Getreidegasse (Salzburg), was not damaged.

VIENNA FESTIVAL WEEKS TO OPEN ON MAY 17, 1952.

For the second time since the war, the Vienna Festival Weeks will be held this year from May 17 to June 12.

The Federal President of Austria, Dr. Theodor Koerner, who until last year was Mayor of the City of Vienna will preside at the opening ceremony which is to include a performance of part of the choral work "Hymnus an Wien" (Hymn to Vienna) by Ernst Tittel, a Viennese composer who was awarded a prize last year. The words of the hymn were written by Alexander Lernet-Holenia. The Vienna Town Hall and its Park will be illuminated by floodlights for the opening cere-

mony. On the occasion of the opening of the International Congress of Music, Bruno Walter will conduct the Vienna Philharmonic in Mozart's G-minor Symphony and in Gustav Mahler's "Song of the Earth."

CONGRESSES TO BE HELD DURING VIENNA FESTIVAL WEEKS. So far, six different congresses are scheduled to be held during the Vienna Festival Weeks, from May 15 to June 12. These are the following: The International Congress of Music (May 17 to 25), sponsored by the Society of the Friends of Music; The International Congress of Concert Promoters (May 21 to 30), sponsored by the "Wiener Konzerthaus Gesellschaft"; The International Congress of Social Sciences (May 19 to 24), sponsored by the Austrian Association for Sociology; The International Congress of Pedagogy "School and Democracy", sponsored by the City of Vienna's School Council and Cultural Office in connection with New Education Fellowship, London, on June 7; International Congress for the Protection of Industrial Rights (June 2 to 7), sponsored by the Austrian branch of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property; International Congress of Employers' Associations (June 9 to 13), sponsored by the "Association Internationale des Employeurs" of Paris and by the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce.

FILM PRODUCTION IN VIENNA. This spring, shooting will begin on the film version of "Turris Eburnea", a novel by Rudolfo L. Fonseca, the Spanish author now living in Montevideo, under the direction of Gustav Ucicky. The script was written jointly by Gustav Ucicky and the Viennese novelist Friedrich Torberg. Paula Wessely, the famous Austrian actress, will play the leading part. Production was started at the Sievering Studio in Vienna early in February on a joint Austro-American film provisionally entitled "Eifersucht" (Jealousy) which is based on the novel "Ich war Jack Mortimer" by A. Lernet-Holenia. Gunther v. Fritsch and E. E. Reinert are in charge of the English and German versions, respectively. The studio work on the neo-realistic film "Wienerinnen" of the Vienna Schoenbrunn-Filmgesellschaft is to be completed this month. The director of the film and author of its scenario, which includes five episodes, is thirty-one-year-old Kurt Steinwendner, who attracted attention some time ago by his avant-garde documentary based on Edgar A. Poe's poem "The Raven"

THE FILM "WEIBSTEUFEL" WINS AUSTRIAN "OSCAR".

On February 14, 1952, a jury selected by the Austrian Minister of Education awarded the "Graf-Sascha-Kolowrat-Wanderpokal" (the Austrian equivalent of Hollywood's "Oscar") for the year 1951 to the film "Weibsteufel" produced by Styria-Produktion of Vienna. This cup is awarded every year to the Austrian film company which, in the preceding year inclusive of the last three months of the year before that, has produced the best film, not only from the artistic point of view but also with regard to its box-office success. In 1948 the cup was won by the film "Der Engel mit der Posaune"; in 1949 it was awarded to "Wiener Maedeln" and in 1950 to the film "Vagabunden".

AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

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PEOPLE'S PARTY CHAIRMAN RAAB IN FAVOR OF HIGH TURNOVER AND LOW PRICES.

At the general assembly of the Austrian Trade Association held on February 15, 1952, Chairman Raab of the Austrian People's Party declared that "the year 1952 confronts us with the all-important decision of whether we can, in the future, stand on our own feet and progress, or whether we lose our independence. It is the duty of those irresponsible positions to tell the people the truth about the seriousness of the situation, namely, that we must draw from within ourselves the strength to continue on the road to further progress without the benefit of American aid, although this will surely mean certain sacrifices. Otherwise, there will some day be a terrible awakening. The campaign - Mr. Raab said - to reduce prices must be maintained as the economic, social and political watchword of the hour. Every effort must be made to increase our industrial and agricultural output, to promote more rational production methods on the basis of sound and fair competition principles, and to intensify productivity. If we wish to arrive at a satisfactory relationship between prices and wages, we must travel the road of a free and socially conscious free economy. This necessity was demonstrated by economic developments in the United States and Switzerland.

AUSTRIA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1951. In addition to a first preliminary report published in the last issue of the Austrian Trade Bulletin, the Austrian Statistical Central Office in Vienna has now released additional figures concerning trade between Austria and the United States as follows: Imports from the United States during the year 1951 amounted to approximately 356 million Austrian schillings, plus approximately 1,287 million schillings financed through ECA funds, a total of approximately 1,743 million schillings. This means that approximately 22.2 per cent of all Austrian imports originated in the United States, the by far largest supplier of Austria. Exports to the United States amounted to approximately 577 million schillings, or approximately 6 per cent of all Austrian exports. The United States was in 1951 the fifth largest export customer of Austria.

IMPORTS FROM AUSTRIA IN DECEMBER 1951. Recently published United States statistics show that imports from Austria during the month of December 1951 reached \$2,021,176. The largest single item was pig iron, amounting to approximately \$740,000. Imports of rhinestones during December were

valued at approximately \$678,000. Wool manufactures, mostly knitted outerwear and knitted hose, amounted to approximately \$156,000. Imports of the following items amounted to the highest figures ever reached in a single month after the war: Leather shoes for men and women, sorted-bunched bristles, sugar candy, wood furniture and chairs, wire rods, brass manufactures, metal working machinery, bakery machinery, cresylic acid, saccharine, motion picture cameras, dental burs, pipe organs. Other important items were: cotton manufactures (mostly lace handkerchiefs), jute burlaps, wool yarns, woven silk fabrics, soft pine wood, parchment imitation paper, illuminating articles, blown glass, chandeliers, china decorations and ornaments, ceramics, steel bars and plates, nails, aluminum semi-manufactures, umbrella ribs and stretchers, jewelry, toilet soap, music boxes, shot guns, art works and antiques, imitation beads and smokers' articles.

NEW BICYCLE SPRINGS INVENTED. A Salzburg (Austria) inventor has developed an entirely new system of suspension of springs for the front and rear wheels of bicycles and motorcycles. The inventor pointed out that this new system does not require structural changes or adjustments of the frame, or of the front wheel fork, and that the installation of the new springs can be achieved within 20 minutes. One of the advantages of the new system of bicycle springs is that the wheels will always remain at the same distance from the mudguard, even though the spring may be absorbing heavy shocks. The spring can be built into men's and ladies' bicycles and into most motorcycles.

NEW METAL SPRAYING METHOD. An Austrian metallurgical engineer in Graz has developed a new method of metal spraying and spray casting which includes the application of supersonic waves. Under the new system, according to the inventor, it will be possible to mix spraying metals such as iron and lead, chromium and bismuth, aluminum and cadmium, copper and lead, zinc and lead, etc. The new process also includes an improved method of scale or oxidation removal from surfaces on which new metal coats are to be applied, and the new method may also be used to "metallize" wood, china, paper, coal, plastics, etc. Inquiries as to this new invention should be addressed to the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate, 25 Broad Street, New York, N.Y., who will communicate the name of the inventor.

NEW PROCESS DEVELOPED BY AUSTRIAN FIRM. An Austrian firm has reportedly completed the installation of new equipment which increases about tenfold its capacity for production of selenium rectifier plates, and which permits treatment of approximately 2,500 square meters of additional plate monthly. Accordingly, the firm offers to contract with American users who are unable to satisfy their requirements in this country, in order to utilize its capacity to the fullest extent and thereby effect the maximum possible saving of selenium. The sheets are treated in 400 x 235 mm units, which can be cut into any size plate required for any specific rectifier. Interested parties should communicate with the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate, 25 Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFER, it is stated that the Austrian firm has developed a vacuum deposition process for coating rectifier plates with the selenium required, which process reportedly uses only 5 to 10 per cent as much selenium as is required from coating the plates by the oxide paint and reduction process. It is stated that with the vacuum deposition process the same equipment and techniques developed for coating mirrors could be used for coating rectifier plates.

NOVELTY FOR TAILORS INVENTED IN AUSTRIA. An Austrian inventor has succeeded in developing a new type of ripping needle for tailors which will permit to undo stitches and seams on most delicate fabrics without damaging them. The inventor claims that his new needle will speed up work by nine tenth of the time usually needed. The needle can be manufactured in different sizes. Inquiries thus far were received from upholsterers, saddlers, manufacturers of awnings and marquees, as well as from tailors.

LOOMS FROM AUSTRIA. Two years ago the first fully automatic textile loom was manufactured by an Austrian plant in Dornbirn, Vorarlberg. After much re-designing and many improvements, the current model has won wide recognition, and at present 20 to 25 textile looms are being manufactured and sold per month. Recently, the first export orders for Austrian textile looms were received in Dornbirn from Germany as well as from Brazil. Brazilian textile mills have thus far ordered 30 Austrian looms of which 12 are about to be shipped. In order to expand the sale of Austrian textile looms the manufacturer has set up a system by which spare parts can be easily obtained by owners of Austrian textile looms abroad.

The center spread of this issue shows a sample collection of Austria's famous Vorarlberg lace and embroidery industry. Inquiries as to imports of Austrian laces and embroideries should be addressed to the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate, 25 Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y. (1186.)

PRINTING BLOCKS FROM AUSTRIA. Printing blocks are being exported from Austria to the United States, Sweden, Switzerland, Great Britain and other countries of the British Commonwealth and further expansion of this export is expected in the near future. Austrian printing blocks are well known the world over for their excellent quality.

AUSTRIAN RADIO SETS. Approximately 235,000 radio sets were manufactured in Austria in 1951, most of them for the domestic market. Thus far only ten per cent of Austria's radio set production was exported, as were 7.5 million Austrian schillings' worth of spare parts. Much of the export went to Germany against stiff German competition.

MORE FOREIGN FIRMS AT 1952 VIENNA SPRING FAIR. More than 870 foreign firms have booked floor space for the 1952 Vienna Spring Fair (March 9-16); that is about a hundred more than took part in last year's Fall Fair. Among them

are 400 German, 90 French and 80 British firms. The final number of American exhibitors is not yet known, but to date 50 have made known their intention of participating. Both Italy and the Netherlands intend to erect official pavilions. An "Austrian Hunting Exhibition" is to be held in Vienna simultaneously with the Vienna Spring Fair.

A COMMUNICATION TO THE AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATE. The United States-Austrian Chamber of Commerce has asked the Austrian Trade Delegate to publish the following: "In the February issue of Austrian Business it was reported that plans for the formation of a new corporation, whose object it would be to distribute products of its participating Austrian members on the U.S. market, are at present studied by the U.S. Austrian Chamber of Commerce. Our attention has been called to the preamble of this article that could create the erroneous impression that the proponents of this new corporation plan to centralize the distribution of all Austrian exports in this new corporation, which of course is by no means correct. The corporation, proposed by one of the Directors of the Chamber, has as its object to promote, market, and distribute the products of its prospective Austrian members through the joint efforts of its American members."

The item in question was not published in the Austrian Trade Bulletin.

AUSTRIAN ORE PRODUCTION IN 1951. Substantial investments and increased productivity have made it possible to raise Austria's mining output, thus enabling her to reduce imports at a notable saving in foreign currency.

Iron ore: 2,369,672 tons of iron ore were mined in 1951, as compared to 884,936 tons in 1947. This represents a production increase of 290%. Of the total iron ore mined, 1,613,000 tons were extracted from open quarries, mostly by the "Oesterreichische Alpine Montan Gesellschaft" at the Erzberg (Styria, British Zone).

Copper ore: The production of crude copper ore amounted to 84,168 tons in 1951; the 1947 output had been 17,000 tons. Copper ore deposits are located chiefly at Mitterbach-Muehlbach near the Hochkoenig (Salzburg, U.S. Zone).

Lead and Zinc ore: In 1951 the total output of crude lead and zinc ore amounted to 105,518 tons, a more than 50% increase over the 1947 production of 50,697 tons. Chief deposits are at Bleiberg (Carinthia, British Zone).

Magnesite: The most important deposits of magnesite are located in the south of Austria, specifically in Styria and Carinthia (British Zone). In 1951 production was 664,789 tons, of which 410,274 tons were extracted from open quarries. Total production in 1947 was 223,146 tons. The production of magnesite sinter has also been increased; the output figure for 1951 was 208,092 tons (in 1947: 95,893 tons). Much of the magnesite is exported.

Graphite: Austria possesses the largest deposits of graphite in Europe. In 1951 a total of 18,422 tons were mined as compared to 3,847 tons in 1947. Most of the graphite is exported

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AUSTRIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES. The Austrian Department of Finance announced that certain Austrian temporary tariff restrictions were abolished as of February 16, 1952. A list of the merchandise concerned may be seen at the office of the Austrian Trade Delegate, 25 Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y.

TRADE LEADS. An Austrian firm:

- 1187 - offers lead pencils and color pencils in various sizes and packages;
- 1188 - offers for manufacture under license in the United States veterinary products. The firm is also interested in being licensed by United States concerns for the manufacture in Austria of insecticides and pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations.
- 1189 - offers for sale either direct and/or through agent, in monthly quantities, 5,000 thermostats, 2,000 relays, and 200 automatic switches.
- 1184 - offers stoves, ovens and combination ovens in excellent quality at reasonable prices.
- 1185 - offers cigarette cases and famous Austrian combination cigarette cases with lighter, as well as a variety of small pocket containers, such as tobacco boxes, lighters in a variety of models and metals.
- 1190 - offers famous Austrian fruit brandies. Also excellent "Danziger Goldwasser", 100 proof, in 4/5th bottles,

fob European port, 92 cents in cases of 30 bottles. Slivovits, 90 proof, kosher, \$3.70 per gallon. Puchheimer Schlossgeist, 90 proof - a liquor often compared to French Benedictine - 97 cents per bottle fob European port.

- 5047 - seeks licensing proposals from United States firms for the manufacture in Austria of items similar to or allied to its present production, such as precise mechanical and electro-technical implements, including technical clocks, dials, discouse-time meters, electrical spring (jumping) meters, and small driving gears.
- 5048 - is interested in being licensed by American firms to manufacture leaded bronze bushings for plain bearings (largely split bearings) for Diesel and gasoline engines. On the basis of new methods, firm indicates that its monthly production can be increased from present output of 10,000 to 20,000 bushings. Firm reports that about 500 different types are now manufactured.

While every reasonable precaution is taken to include only firms of good repute in this listing, the usual trade inquiries should be made before establishing business connections. Names and addresses of the above listed inquiries will be communicated upon request by

THE AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATE, 25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y., TELEPHONE: BOWLING GREEN 9-0056

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